

## How Prohibition Was Won For Hawaii At Washington

### J. W. Wadman's Report To Anti-Saloon League Details Course of a Long, Up-hill Fight

How Prohibition was brought to Hawaii, how the long fight was carried, how obstacles were met and overcome and how final victory was attained is told in the following report, made last week by Rev. J. W. Wadman, Washington representative of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, to the directors of this league.

The report is a valuable one and certain to have historic interest for Hawaii in the future. Because of this and because of the fact that what has less done affects every man, woman and child in the Islands, in addition to the interest of the report itself, it is here given in full.

**MR. WADMAN'S REPORT**  
Leaving Honolulu January 15, 1916, after a sail of four days and five hours, including the difference in time, I landed in San Francisco on the twentieth and reached Washington, D. C., just one week later, and at once began my work as your representative in order to secure congressional enactment to rid the Territory of the liquor and ban the blight and curse of the liquor traffic.

Introducing myself to Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, the National Legislative Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and to Hon. W. B. Wheeler, the national counsel of the same, who offices are in the Bliss Building within a stone's throw of the Capitol, I was most cordially received and had extended to me the privilege of a desk, keys to it and the office itself, as well as the assistance of their stenographers when needed, for which kind favors I felt deeply grateful, being ever careful not to abuse these courtesies in any way, and in return for the same held myself in readiness to assist in any way in the more general work of these splendid leaders of our forces, so earnestly and enthusiastically engaged in a big drive to make America "dry."

**Essential Assistance**  
Nor was even this the full measure of their kindness to me as your representative. Indeed, had it not been for their able, hearty and unselfish cooperation from the very first of the campaign to the very last, it would have been quite impossible for any one man, single-handed and alone, to have secured any action of congress favorable to our proposition, when we consider the many difficulties peculiar to our own campaign which confronted us and the peculiarly hard undertaking of securing the sympathetic attention of congress during a period when great national and international questions were pressing for consideration with increasing vital and far-reaching importance.

I am quite sure, therefore, that I voice the sentiment of the league in stating that we are greatly indebted to these national leaders for their timely and patient assistance, assuring them that while we rejoice in the victory which ultimately crowned our efforts, we are not unmindful of the part which these good friends of ours played in the campaign for a saloonless Territory.

**Gronna Bill Substitute**  
At the time of my arrival in Washington the so-called Gronna Bill had been introduced into the senate, providing for straight prohibition in Hawaii and referred to the Committee on Porto Rico and the Pacific Islands. There was no bill pending in the house, after conferring with our friends, I was decided to have Senator Gronna substitute for his bill which Mr. Hemmaway had provided for us before my departure, and to request Representative Randall to introduce the same into the house of representatives. This was accordingly done.

I then began my work in the lobby—that is, a personal canvass, among the members of the two committees in charge of the bill, and then in a more general way among the representatives and senators themselves. In doing this, I was requested by the League's national officers to seek a least I could, and as far as possible to ascertain the views of these men on the question of Prohibition in general and on that of a Prohibition law for the District of Columbia in particular—since a movement was then being promoted in order to secure the passage of a bill for a "dry" Capital. In doing this, it took perhaps a little more time, yet it was a recognition on our part of the fact which these men had shown us while the survey which your representative made at that time, as reported to you in more or less detail, became an important factor in our operation not only for the campaign in behalf of a dry Capital but the big drive for the National Constitutional amendment which was ultimately adopted by both branches in December last.

**Worked On Broad Lines**  
And perhaps it is only right that you should know as a League that whenever opportunities occurred, when it did not seriously interfere with our own campaign, I did all I could to promote both movements and in doing so responded to many invitations for public addresses in Washington and elsewhere. In doing this I had, of course, an opportunity to keep our own campaign well before the public and after all, it is the pressure of public opinion more than any other factor which plays an important part in such a campaign—our congressmen hesitate to refuse to act when they know that vox populi demands it.

**Believed In Plebiscite**  
It was not long, however, before we discovered as we pushed the canvass for the passage of a so-called straight

### League Expresses Its Appreciation of Good Work Accomplished

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, held last week, the splendid report of Rev. John W. Wadman, president of the Washington campaign for a bone dry Territory.

There was a large attendance of the members. The report proved to be of such interest that it was decided to appoint a committee to prepare a suitable resolution for the records. The following is the report of the committee subsequently presented.

**RESOLUTIONS**  
The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii on the return of John W. Wadman from Washington, after listening to his official report, deprecates any mere formal acceptance of same but resolves as follows:

That we recognize the historical significance to the Islands of the campaign that has ended in the victory over the saloon.

That in recording our gratitude to God for His guidance and help through all the years of our organization, we include in the list of His benefits the wise and forceful leadership He has provided for us.

That while we acknowledge that there were many other causes contributing to the success of the prohibition movement in Hawaii, as elsewhere in America, notably the economic considerations growing out of the war and a greatly advanced public sentiment, we believe that the pioneer work done by temperance leaders and our own Anti-Saloon League played the largest part, and the effective organization of the latter finally marshaled all forces to victory.

That with due recognition of the eminent services of the leaders who preceded our superintendent in office, we are profoundly grateful for the tact, courage and persistence shown by Dr. John W. Wadman during the long campaign that led up to the final consummation of our hopes and plans.

That we extend to Mr. Wadman our congratulations and take this means to extend to the public and to his family our sense of appreciation.

prohibition bill that our difficulties multiplied more and more. There was a persistent feeling in congress that the question should be in some way submitted to popular vote before a hard and fast prohibitory law be enacted. At least the law itself should provide for a plebiscite to take place either before or after the enforcement of the same, or was it until we had exhausted all means possible and exerted all the energy at our disposal, were we at last driven to the conclusion, after repeated conferences with our good friends in and out of congress, that any bill without some such provision was doomed to be defeated.

And when at last we were forced to substitute the so-called "Petition Plebiscite" bill for the one then pending, we knew that not only would some of our good friends and supporters in Hawaii feel greatly disappointed, but that there was a risk of repeating the unfortunate experience we had in 1910.

The bill, however, was more carefully drawn up by our national attorney and seemed to safeguard our interests as well as it was possible under the circumstances. We then had new "hearings" and the committee, after lengthy sessions, reported the same with a favorable recommendation.

Matters did not go so smoothly in the senate. The committee gave us a sympathetic hearing but in the absence of a quorum requested its chairman to call the absentees and report accordingly.

more than the one under consideration. In fact, without consulting with any of us, he himself introduced a bill for Hawaii drawn in terms quite identical with that of the Porto Rican measure, and had it referred to his own committee.

In passing, I should say that before congress adjourned, not only were the above named bills enacted, but as many as a dozen or more in all, bearing on the question of prohibition, which made it all the more difficult for us to bear our disappointment with becoming grace and undiminished courage.

You then had a visit from Doctor Dinwiddie, the result of which was a most important agreement as to our modus operandi in the new session, during the opening weeks of which, according to the schedule carefully made by the leaders, the resolution for a National Constitutional Amendment was to be introduced and pushed to victory.

No subject ever proposed in congress created such wide-spread and vital interest as this. For days and days during its consideration the galleries of both chambers were crowded and the lobbies became veritable beehives. Our leaders, like Webb, Barkeley, Keeney, and Jones, in the senate, forgot like Spartans, our League Leaders, Dinwiddie, Wheeler, Russell, Cannon and Baker, were in the trenches, so to speak, day and night.

There were artillery attacks and in-fighting. Bombs were used and so were groans. It quite equalled the Western front in a sense which it lacked, but the forces of righteousness prevailed and by a two-thirds majority with some votes to spare, the resolution was adopted by both chambers with the subsequent result that twelve States, including Kentucky, Maryland and Massachusetts, three of the Nation's western strongholds have already ratified in their State legislatures without a real defeat as yet in any State, while our leaders are hopeful that the thirty-third State necessary to ratify will yet be secured and the United States will be permanently set free from the slavery and misery of the liquor traffic.

"Constitutionally dry in 1920" is the watchword at the present time. "Wadman's Big Drive" In January last, upon the convening of congress after the Christmas recess, we began the "big drive" for our Hawaiian bill. Other things were well out of way. The national officers were free to cooperate, which they did most gladly and efficiently.

Our canvassing proceeded most favorably. The committees were well lined up—in much better shape than they had been. Real effective legislation, however, must include in its campaign the important matter of getting your committee in shape and having your appointed of possible who will stand by your proposed legislation.

**Kubie Sounded Out**  
On January 12, nine senators and ten congressmen sent a joint cable to the Delegate in Honolulu, stating that sentiment in favor of federal prohibition for Hawaii was growing in congress and reflected throughout the entire nation and requesting him to wire immediately as to whether he would favor to this end such a bill or not. To this the Prince replied desiring that action be deferred until his return to Washington.

In the meanwhile, the Hawaiian Protective Association, composed of Hawaiians and organized for the benefit of the native people, had started a movement in which it was proposed to demonstrate to the Delegate the growing sentiment among his own people in favor of a "dry" Hawaii during the period of the war at least, and later, its officers handed the Prince a petition praying in forceful and eloquent terms that he use his efforts in behalf of a federal law in order to secure the same. This petition made a deep impression on the Delegate, and also on that of the members of both committees, to which the bill, as subsequently introduced, was referred.

**Business For It**  
Just about this time, I received a petition signed by sixteen prominent business and professional men of the Islands, including the authorized representatives of nearly all the leading corporations and firms, praying congress for the very same action as the Hawaiian Protective Association had taken. These two documents materialized in Washington at a most opportune time and contributed greatly to our success in securing the bill as it finally enacted.

**Kubie's Own Bill**  
Immediately upon the arrival of the Prince in Washington, he was interviewed by those who were anxious to have his cooperation so almost absolutely necessary in the campaign, in order to win out and it was long before he proposed to introduce his own bill. He did, and after the regular "hearing" at which some opposition developed and some fight had to be made, both committees reported favorably, the house February 19 and the senate March 2.

**Presidential Order**  
On March 3rd I cabled you that an order had been issued by the war department, through the office of the judge advocate general, creating the Island of Oahu into a dry zone as a military measure during the period of the war. This order was later signed by the President and became effective April 10th. Several and varied agencies contributed to this result.

Your representative had already reported to you his visits to both the war and navy departments, as well as that of the interior, soon after congress had enacted the law investing the President with power to issue such military orders. He had interviewed the heads of these departments several times and once had Congressman Randall go with him to see Secretary Baker. At these interviews, always pleasant and more or less cordial, I sought to point out the necessity for such action, so far as Oahu was concerned, and also earnestly requested the cooperation of these departments in behalf of a congressional bill, applicable to all the Islands, taking care to hand these secretaries and other officials from our papers bearing upon the question, and showing the

urgency of prohibition in our form or another. And just here let me say that we owe a debt of gratitude to both our leading Honolulu English papers for their splendid stand on the question, and their efforts in support of the movement. These papers were of great assistance to me. I have used clippings by the armful, I may say, containing the finest kind of arguments in favor of prohibition. But proprietors, editors and reporters deserve our unstinted praise.

We should also remember grateful, by the way, among our old-time friends, letters and cables. All these were contributory to our final victory and we thank one and all, with all our hearts.

While matters were thus culminating in Washington, the chamber of commerce, as you readily recall, passed its unanimous resolution in favor of federal prohibition, which was subsequently endorsed by the Rotary and Ad Clubs. This was handed to President Wilson by the Delegate's secretary and upon his receipt in Washington, and upon your instruction, raised me the time I collaborated with the representative of the chamber of commerce as far as possible, who did all he could to secure the order. Fortunately, Gen. John P. Wiser, then in charge of the Oahu forces, having been at last convinced of the need of such an order as a military measure, cabled me for the same and this naturally brought the whole matter to a head and the order was issued forthwith. We are grateful to the General for the stand he took and appreciate the beneficial results of the order though not a bone dry measure, now so well enforced.

**Patriotic Patience**  
The registration date for the alien enemy women was from July 1 to 10, inclusive, but the time has been extended indefinitely because of the shortage of blanks. What blanks are now on hand are being redistributed, and others will be mailed out to the registrars as soon as received here.

Besides the Sisters of Charity who are subjects of Germany there are a number of other alien enemy women who have not registered yet because of illness.

It was first estimated that there were about ninety of the German women in Hawaii, but now the estimate has been increased to 120, because of the discovery of the German citizenship of some of the Sisters of Charity.

**FRANKLIN EXPECTS TO BE REAPPOINTED**  
No Opposition To Collector Has As Yet Developed

Although Malcolm Franklin's four-year commission as collector of port at Honolulu expires next Tuesday, he does not think he will be reappointed for probably another month, but it is very apparent he does not expect any opposition to reappointment to arise in the meantime.

However, when asked if he thought he would be reappointed, Collector Franklin, gave the evasive answer that "you never can tell in politics." Still those in the know say that Collector Franklin has been assured recently from the treasury department that his name is to be sent to the senate again by the President.

He admitted Saturday that he thought he could depend on Senator John Sharpe Williams to take care of any opposition that might be brought forward against his reappointment.

So far as is known here there are no other candidates seeking this political plum, either in Honolulu or Washington.

**WATCH NUMBERS USED TO IDENTIFY GERMAN DEAD**  
AMSTERDAM, July 14.—(Associated Press)—The first number of a novel casualty list has just appeared in Germany. It contains the numbers of watches found among the belongings of men killed in action who cannot be otherwise identified. Watches when sold or repaired are usually marked and numbered by the watchmaker and recorded, and the German military authorities, by circulating this new casualty list among watchmakers throughout Germany, hope to establish the identity of many dead soldiers.

Book of Memory—so-called presented to your representative by the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia, in which are many personal letters written by friends in Washington and Baltimore who desired in this way to convey their kind appreciation of the little service I was able to render their good cause.

I presume you will feel that as a committee you should send official letters to those who helped us win our fight, expressing your sense of gratitude, and may I here name a few? Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, the national legislative superintendent at the Capital and his office force should be remembered. So also Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, holding the same position of the National W. C. T. U. and her coworkers. Congressmen Houston, Hamlin, Reavis, Randall, should be included, as well as Senator Sheppard, whom the Star-Bulletin characterized in an editorial some time ago as "The Good Shepherd of Hawaii," which pleased the senator very much indeed.

The Honolulu press should be gratefully recognized, and last, but not least, Hon. J. K. Kalaianale, our Delegate to Congress, who so kindly and enthusiastically came to our assistance in the end, and really made the final victory possible. Indeed, it is his bill which notes the traffic out of existence throughout the Territory August 20 next.

## German Sisters of Charity Upset Marshal's Figure

Failure to make an estimate in advance of the Sisters of Charity in the Islands who are alien enemies has caused a cabled call to be sent to the United States marshal in San Francisco for any "spare" blanks which he may have left over there, so the registration may be completed in the Hawaiian Islands.

Marshal Snoddy, who cabled for the blanks, expects them to reach here on the next mail. He explains that when the estimate of the female alien enemies was made here before the registration began, there was nothing to base the estimate on except by calculations of the wives and daughters of the male Germans in the Islands, who already were registered.

On this account the sheriff and deputy sheriffs who made the estimates did not think of or take into consideration the Sisters of Charity in the Islands convents.

After the registration was started, it was found that there were about thirty or forty of these women in the Islands who were alien enemies. The sheriff of Maui reported first that there were no female alien enemies in his district, and then afterwards ascertained that there were nearly a dozen in the vicinity of Wailuku, all of whom are Sisters of Charity.

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**WAR SAVINGS STAMP DAY TO BE HOLIDAY**  
Proclamations are shortly to be issued by Governor McCarthy and Mayor Fern setting aside as a holiday July 27, which has been designated as War Savings Stamp Day. It is announced that the Governor during his visit to Kaula this week will give several W. S. S. addresses.

The Governor is going to the Garden Island on official business but will be accompanied by Robert W. Shingle, W. S. S. director for Hawaii; Philip P. Lee, executive secretary, and others. Mr. Shingle and Mr. Lee will conduct a campaign to organize the final arrangements for the drive on Kaula.

**BARBERS EXEMPT FROM 'WORK OR FIGHT'**  
SACRAMENTO, July 6.—Barbers' insurance solicitors, and agents, real estate operators, clerks and broker are exempt from the "work or fight" clause of the selective draft law, according to telegraphic advice today received by Governor William D. Stephens from Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Owners and managers of places of amusement, games and amusements who had previously been listed with others as non-productive or non-essential employment, are likewise exempted.

The instructions which Adjutant General Borree has transmitted to the exemption boards of the State do not name any other class excepting the moving picture actor as being exempt from the original list recently sent out from Washington D. C.

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## HONOLULU TELLS OF LIFE IN NAVY

Must Do Our Share To Help United States Knock Out This German Militarism

"You must know also that our country is up in arms to fight Germany, and not to be fooling around," is the terse way in which the whole story is told by E. L. Kong, a Honolulu boy, who after a long period of service in the navy is now on a naval vessel stationed somewhere in the far East. As he says in his letter, Kong has completely two terms of service, in all eight years, and has, enlisted again.

"I like the life like a duck likes the water," is the way he puts it. Kong enlisted originally on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania and when this first term of service expired he came to Honolulu and after a visit of four months he went into the navy again when he was assigned to a ship with the Asiatic fleet.

When the war broke out the vessel was at Chefoo, China. Kong related that when the word came that the United States had entered the war, on April 6, 1917, the commander of the ship called all hands to quarters, and after telling them the news, ordered the ship cleared for action. The vessel then went to Manila where the German ships in port there were seized.

The declaration of war, Kong says, brought about a change in life aboard ship, for then began drills three times a day and one time at night.

"But the night time," Kong adds rather wistfully "are the worst when a man sleeping so sweetly and dreaming of his fair love at home when suddenly the light of the ship is turned out and the alarm bell starts all over the ship and the bugle calls you to dress and go to your station for action." There are no complaints, though, Kong adds.

"I must here remind you people that we have nothing to kick up for being disturbed in our sleep and our dreams. We are more eager to drill than to sleep and to dream," and he gives the simple reason, too. "We must do our share to help the United States knock out this German militarism."

**TO EXAMINE CLASS ONE REGISTRANTS**  
Boards Directed To Speed Up Work To Have Men Ready For Call To Colors Next Month

WASHINGTON, July 6.—State draft executives were directed by Provost Marshal General Crowder today to have local boards call up for physical examination immediately all new registrants under the selective draft law who have been placed in class one.

District and local boards and medical advisory board bodies will be instructed to speed their work so as to have new class one men available for call to the colors in August.

Moving picture players are classed as "legitimate theatrical performers" in an order announced today by Provost Marshal General Crowder, and draft boards are directed to consider such players, musicians and all skilled persons employed in creation and presentation of moving picture productions as engaged in productive employment.

It settles the moot question of the status of the moving picture industry under the work or fight order. Players, musicians, photographers, mechanics and others necessary to productions will hold their present classification under the draft law.

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## "BLACK SNAKES" NEW YANKEE NAME

Huns Apply New Designation for Americans; Wounded Anxious to Fight Again

PARIS, June 25.—Although fired, wounded and exhausted, the American wounded who were evacuated to hospitals in and around Paris radiate enthusiasm, cheerfulness and determination. "Gloom is a word that cannot be found in their vocabulary. They think only of recovery so that they may return to the fray with renewed vigor."

"That's the impression one gets from a visit to the hospital wards. They all take pardonable pride in what their respective companies have done around Chateau Thierry."

While they are reticent regarding the part they have played, they have tales of glory to tell about their comrades.

Walking two kilometers through a German barrage, after receiving a rifle shot in his shoulder, Chester E. Hinner, Sidiell, Illinois, arrived at a post de secours where his wound was dressed. He was then evacuated to a Paris hospital.

"It was a wonderful picture," he said, "when we went over the top at Cantigny. We went over in four waves just as the sun was coming up over a misty, dew-laden No Man's Land. As we ran through the wet grass and weeds, stumbling through shell holes, our machine gunners in the waves ahead of us got in their work and some what cleared the way. Then we stepped in and gave it to them hand to hand. Every fellow did his best and we soon had the Hun on the run. Those who stayed to fight were finished there and then."

**Huns Flee Targets**  
Wonderful work of the United States marines around the Chateau Thierry is related by the wounded. Hobbie E. Sigert, Newport, Minnesota, R. E. Ross, St. Louis, and George Jackson, Cleveland, all suffering from shell shock, said the Germans made fine targets as they crawled through the grass or ran to cover behind trees at the edge of the woods near Chateau Thierry. They praise the fighting qualities of the French chasseur Alpin—or the "Blue Devils," as they are called.

Corp. M. C. Carson, Nashville, Illinois, wounded in the shoulder by shrapnel, tells how the marines, after riding in splendid motor trucks for two nights and a day, were practically no longer able to debark at a cross roads under shell fire and then rushed up to take their places beside the French at Chateau Thierry.

**Fought Like Wildcats**  
"Despite lack of sleep the fellows fought like wildcats," he said. "They plunged in, every one of them, and they carried messages from the attacking platoons to the company or regimental headquarters."

"I saw two runners start out with a message when a shell landed practically under their feet. They were thrown into the air, but by something short of a third shell they were hurt. They got stunned and dazed for a second and then started on their business."

Freel S. Hallman, Berlin, Wisconsin, John Wilson, Gaffney, South Carolina, and Thomas Seidie, Warren, Pennsylvania, were also among the gassed at Cantigny.

"I saw a corporal and one of his men, manning a machine gun, killed by German bullets," said Seidie, "but the other two men with the gun kept it until the weapon melted. They gave the bodies hell."

Up Cantigny way the Germans have nicknamed the Americans the "black snakes" because they are constantly crawling through the grass toward the enemy lines, giving the Hun no rest, according to John Schoepke, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

"The prisoners we took up there wanted to know when we slept," he said. "But we never sleep and they never catch us drowsy."

Schoepke was wounded by shrapnel.

**AMALGAM WILL MEAN HOME FOR RED CROSS**  
Committee of the Pacific Club and University Club will hold a joint conference tonight at the University Club to discuss the proposed amalgamation of the two clubs for the duration of the war, at least. The proposal is planned as a patriotic measure. The committee later on, if the members of the two organizations confirm the plan, will select one club house in which to conduct the activities of both while the other may be turned over to the Red Cross Society for its activities.

**RARE BRAVERY SHOWN**  
LONDON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—An account of how Brigadier General A. M. Asquith, son of the former Prime Minister, won his third D. S. O. is given in the official Gazette, which says:

"He went through a heavy barrage and made a successful reconnaissance of an advanced position. Later, in the night, he reconnoitered some buildings which were reported to be occupied by the enemy. The enemy opened fire, but he entered one of the buildings and found it occupied by an exhausted British garrison. He returned under heavy fire and brought off three platoons to relieve them."

**MANGANESE TO BE EXPORTED**  
PORTO RICO, July 15.—(Associated Press)—Coke Serrano, Guayama, director of exports from British Columbia of 300 tons of manganese ore to the United States to be used by great nitrate plants in turning out munitions for war has been granted. The required permit was secured by the presentation of the Provincial Minister of Mines, the Hon. William Sloan. The ore will be shipped from the Curle mine, near Kaslo, B. C.